

INTIMATIONS

MOUTRIE PIANOS

Represent the highest degree of perfection in artistic construction

and are backed by a

GUARANTEE

for

FIVE YEARS.

INSPECTION OF OUR NEW MODELS
INVITED.

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.

THE TAIKOO DOCK YARD
AND ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, LTD.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS
BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL.

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines,
Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes
of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK—78' by 88' by 34' 6"

Pumps Empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing
conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.
100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANE
throughout the Quay ranging to 100 Tons.
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.AGENTS FOR—
JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL and KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 to 150 B.H.P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS, LAUNCHES,
HOUSEBOATS and PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.MOTOR PUMPING and LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, Etc.
Dockyard Managers, can be seen between the hours of 11 A.M. and 12 Noon
at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA, AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

TELEPHONE No. 312

Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOO DOCK."

ASAHI BEER.

NEW CARTRIDGES.

By popular English Manufacturers.
In all Bore and Sizes.SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED
SHOT. From No. 10 to SSG. at \$6, \$7 and
\$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES
and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [1092]

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE and PHOTO GOODS
STOREPhotographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.Developing, Printing and Enlarging
Canton Variables in Various Shades.
TELEPHONE 1219.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1915 [1916]

ARE YOU CRUMPLED UP.

with rheumatism? Then these words are
your salvation.Perhaps you have been told that you
cannot be cured.There are thousands who have been told
that before you.

They tried

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM.

rubbed it on to the aching parts, the
swellings, the twitching drawn up hands
and limbs. It stopped the pain. A few
more applications and they grew daily
better until a complete cure was effected.LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM cures
at all times. It is never too late to begin.

Sold at 1s. 4d. per bottle.

Agents for Hongkong:—

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.

FAR EASTERN MEN AND
THE WAR.Lieutenant J. Van Vollenhoven, ex-
Governor General of Indo-China, who was
wounded in the thigh by a fragment of
shrapnel during the last battle of Arras,
has been operating on and is progressing
satisfactorily. According to the last tele-
grams received in Indo-China, he hopes
to be able soon to rejoin his colonial reg-
iment.Capt. Raymond Grove, formerly of
Sungei Siput Rubber Plantations and now
of the 9th Durham Light Infantry, has re-
turned to England from Gallipoli wound-
ed by shrapnel.Captain E. N. Buchan (Manchester
Regiment) who married a daughter of Mr.
W. G. St. Clair, Editor of the *Singapore
Free Press*, is reported missing.Second Lieutenant Harold Evelyn Pen-
nington, 8th Royal Sussex Regiment, of
the Federated Malay States Civil Service,
was killed in France between September
25th and 27th.Mr. L. V. Prentice, who left the F.M.S.
for home at the beginning of August, has
received a commission in the Royal Artil-
lery and is stationed at Woolwich Arsenal.Captain George A. Finlayson, M.D.,
late of the Singapore Volunteer Corps, has
been appointed a captain in the Royal
Army Medical Corps.Mr. W. H. Thirlwell is now a 2nd
Lieutenant in the 3rd Batt., East Surrey
Regiment. Mr. M. H. Graham, who is a
lance-corporal in King Edward's Horse, is
now attached to the 1st Canadian Cavalry
Brigade.Second-Lieut. M. G. Lewis, formerly of
Caledonia Estate, but now attached to the
14th Manchester, writing from Malta
early last month, says he is just off to do his
little bit for the Malay States and that if
he has any luck he will be back in Malaya.LOSS OF THE "RUFFORD
HALL."FINDING OF THE COURT OF
INQUIRY.At the British Consulate-General,
Yokohama, on the 5th instant, a Naval
Court of Inquiry was held to investigate
the circumstances attending the loss of the
British steamship *Rufford Hall*, of the
port of Liverpool, off Bentenjima, Amori
Prefecture, on October 9th last.The Court was composed of Mr. A. M.
Chambers, Consul-General, President;
Captain Rymer, Naval Attaché at the
British Embassy, and Captain A. B.
Garwood, of the P. & O. steamer *Nagoya*.It appears from the evidence given
before this Court that the *Rufford Hall*
sailed from New York on or about the
19th day of August, 1915, bound for
Yokohama and Hongkong via ports,
en route, via the Panama Canal, with a
cargo of general merchandise and a crew
of 65 hands all told.The vessel arrived at Muroran on Octo-
ber 5th to take in bunker coal. She
finished coaling at 5.30 p.m. At 6.40
p.m. the pilot came aboard the vessel
hove up and proceeded, dropping the
pilot at 7.30 p.m.At 10.35 p.m. Yamazaki light was seen
four miles off. The course was then
slowly altered to S.S.W. Various courses
were steered till 11.15, when the light was
again abeam at 4 1/2 miles. The ship was
then steered on S.S.W. by standard
compass (S. 58 1/2 W. true). This course was
continued till Shikokubi light was on the
beam at an estimated distance of 4 miles,
and from thence continued still 0.60 a.m.
on October 6th, when the ship's course
was altered two degrees to westward.
This course was being maintained when
the ship struck at 0.65.The Court, having regard to the cir-
cumstances aforesaid, orders as fol-
lows:The *Rufford Hall* was lost for want of
proper precautions in her navigation;
the use of the lead, which would have
materially assisted in showing a set to
the southward, was neglected.The Court is of opinion that when
Shikokubi light was abeam a more westerly
course should have been steered until a
cross bearing of Shikokubi and Katsushiki
light was available.The Court considers that the Master
should have been on the bridge during
the passage through the Straits, and if
circumstances had obliged him to leave
it, it was his duty to leave definite orders
with the officer on the watch to be called
when Shikokubi light was abeam.The Court considers that the second
officer was to blame for not verifying
the speed of the ship, and he was not
justified in placing it as low as eight
knots. The Court considers that he was
guilty of neglect of duty in not following
the bearing of Shikokubi light round after
the passing it, and also in not calling the
captain even in the absence of any definite
orders when the Shikokubi light was
abeam.The Court is of opinion that no blame
can be attached for the loss of the third
officer, George W. Rae, who was washed
off the lifeboat.The crew appears to have conducted
themselves properly, and a proper dis-
cipline appears to have been kept on
board.The ship appears to have been well
found, and properly provided with
navigational instruments and charts.The Court, in pursuance of the powers
vested in it by the Merchant Shipping
Act of 1894, Section 470, therefore orders
that a copy of the statement of the cap-
tain, upon which was furnished to the Master,
James Wilson, and to the second officer,
Thomas Banbury, respectively, before the
commencement of the investigation, (1)
that the certificate of the Master, James
Wilson, issued by the Board of Trade,
No. 024,250, be for the wrongful default
of aforesaid suspended for a period of
six calendar months from this day; and
(2) that the certificate of the second off-
icer, Thomas Banbury, issued by the
Board of Trade, No. 007,747, be for the
wrongful default aforesaid also suspended
for a period of six calendar months
from this day.The Court recommends that a certificate
as first mate be issued during the period
of suspension to the said Master, and
that a certificate as third mate be issued
to the said second officer during the same
period.The expenses of this Court, fixed at 24
7s., are approved.

THE GERMAN RECRUIT.

HOW HE IS TRAINED IN THREE
MONTHS.The following article from the *Tay* is
an interesting account of how the German
recruits are trained. Whereas formerly it
took two or three years, the German
youth is now turned into a soldier in three
months and sent to the front, showing how
badly Germany needs men and how quick-
ly she is using up her reserves.The recruits take up their quarters in
barracks, where they sleep on straw beds,
thirty in a room. They have only two
blankets even in winter. But it is not so
uncomfortable as in the trenches. Their
rations are a quarter of a loaf of bread a
day, with a sausage or cheese, herrings or
preserved meat, and there is beer in the
canteen, as everyone soon finds out.They rise at first at the time they are
accustomed to in civilian life. But that
does not last long. First of all, coffee;
the tin mugs are soon filled, and the ration
of bread is distributed. Then up and
away to work. They first of all learn to
use their limbs, and learn to know the
right use of their body.Every recruit is inoculated in the first
few days, first against small-pox, and then
twice in the chest against cholera, and
three times against typhus at eight days'
interval. Many a recruit is anxious and
upset by this.And then comes the day when a rifle
is for the first time placed in their hands.
It takes some time to learn the use of the
rifle, and for a section to give the shoulder
and slope arm all together.Over there in the Turngarten they
learn to jump over obstacles, and to climb
up poles and ropes, to practise on the
horizontal bar, while the better athletes
turn round it with their knees. They walk
along the bar, or balance themselves on the
narrow bridges of the trench, or climb up
a height with a climbing iron; two drag up
a third, until they have got him up by
reaching out their hands to the top. The
ladders are rushed to the other side, and
they learn to hang on to the side of the
wall, and to jump down. There is many
an anxious face over this business at first,
for the recruit does not like to let go. They
are always at work. Part of the training
is to ride on barbacked horses, which
makes them sweat with terror. They must
ride without a saddle, their hands in their
pockets, in order to get their balance. We
betide the man who has a bucking steed;
many are thrown or clasp the horse round
the neck.There is also artillery practice.
Everything must be done with lightning
rapidity with the laying and firing of the
gun. There is also a curious crowd round
the machine-guns. This and the bayonet
fighting is the best spectacle. Protected
by padding with masks of wire on their
heads, and heavy gloves on their hands,
the men rush with a hurrah against one
another, and drive at chest and breast.With their bayonet-points, which are cover-
ed with leather balls. We betide the man
who hangs back, and comes under the per-
sonal supervision of the sergeant, to learn
how to parry and thrust. In spite of all
his padding, he will get a sharp prick or
two. The art of bayonet-fighting was not
thought much of, for it was said that the
bayonet would not be of much value in
modern warfare. But never before have
there been so many hand-to-hand conflicts,
and so bayonet drill has come to the front
again.At other times the recruits drop their
military exercises. They then play foot-
ball, or run barefooted races, and play
rounders. With a coloured handkerchief
rounders. With a coloured handkerchief
in which two hard knots have been tied,
a fellow will go round, and fasten it on some
one's back so that the knots swing about
on his victim's back, who, while everyone
on his victim's back, who, while everyone
on his victim's back, who, while everyoneWhen the recruits have done eight
weeks' training and have finished their
musketry drill they are sent to the depot
to the company school. After company
drill they learn field exercises and
manoeuvres. There they can prove what
they have learnt in detail. But there is
no more parade drill and hardly any song-
ing, for special garrison companies are de-
tailed for this. No more presenting arms;
it is now work with the spade. Necessity
comes first, and the men soon learn what is
necessary. The ground has been prepared,
and the much-abused German militarism
is in their blood. It is second nature to
them.

COMPETITION IN SIAM.

The *Siam Observer* says:—What the
competition in local industries is may not
be generally known, but nevertheless it has
been proved that two large ice factories in
Bangkok, viz. the Bangkok Manufacturing
Co. and the Excelsior have recently
put down their prices to retail dealers by
something like 50 per cent. It appears
that the reason for this step is the recent
establishment of a small ice factory on the
Rong Muang Road, the owner of which,
it is said, will very soon find that he
will have to sell his ice at a losing rate
and this will not continue very long. This
is one of the many experiences of Bangkok
companies. A man in a small way of busi-
ness sees a concern doing well. He comes
to the conclusion that he would also do well
if he did something on the same lines. He
does not see that there may be room for
two but not for three. The same thing
recently happened at Ayuthia. A man
put up a new rice mill and minted money.
A neighbour saw this and thought he
would do likewise. He also succeeded. A
third man did the same with the same
result. Others followed and now there are
over seven rice-mills there, all erected
within two years. From all we hear they
are losing money now because, with its
large population, there was only room for
three small rice-mills in Ayuthia and not
for more.

SPIRIT OF THE SERB.

THROUGH THE LITTLE LAND OF
COURAGE.Crossing the frontier from Greece at
Ghevgheli, I made the acquaintance of
the first time of the Serbs in their own
country (writes Mrs. Arthur Moore, before
the recent invasion). The Serbian offi-
cial is a singularly delightful person; he
greeted you in fluent French, pilots you
through the weary task of luggage regis-
tration and other routine business incident
to crossing a frontier in war-time, and
without wasting time on trivial conversa-
tion he immediately spent the one subject
of international interest with the question,
"Quelles nouvelles avez vous de la
querre?"I was at once struck with the intimate
knowledge displayed by the Serb not only
of Eastern politics, but also of the minutest
details of the campaign on the western
front. He deprecates his own country's
splendid share in the war, by modestly ex-
plaining, "Nous sommes un petit pays et
puis nous sommes épuisés, qu'est ce que
vous voulez que nous tensions après la
troisième année de la guerre?"Nevertheless, he speaks with pride of
"le petit pays," and is frankly anxious
that it should be appreciated. It cannot
fail to be. Travelling northwards one
passes through the most beautiful country,
the only indication that it is at war being
the soldier who at short intervals guards
the line. Rather a pathetic figure he
makes, standing grim and determined,
and managing to look every inch a sol-
dier, despite the rags which are all his
country has left to clothe him in. He is no
stranger to hunger either, as is shown by
the avidity with which he accepts food
offered to him by travellers. But his un-
selfishness is greater than his appetite, for
he seldom sees a Serbian soldier eat all
he is given. He divides the food into two
portions, eats one and puts the other in
his handkerchief. On being questioned,
one man explained to me that he would
be relieved presently, and that no train
would pass during his comrade's turn of
duty.UNITY OF THE SERBIANS.
The unity of the Serbians must impress
the visitor. Every man is a soldier and
every man possesses the characteristic of
absolute determination and tremendous re-
serve force. Of good physique, inured to
hardships of every description, almost im-
capable of feeling fatigue, and with won-
derful recuperative powers, they make fine
fighters, and, seeing them, one begins to
understand why the Austrians were so
thoroughly defeated and turned out of
Serbia in spite of an overwhelming num-
ber in the matter of numerical
strength.Road building, with Turkish tombstones
collected from the ancient cemeteries for
the chief material, and other municipal
work goes on, in spite of the war, most of
the labour being provided by Austrians.
These prisoners, happy in their captivity,
are mostly Slavs—Czechs and Croats—who
are enemies in name only. The
majority of them had surrendered at the
first opportunity, and they admitted, with
engaging frankness, that the best profes-
sion in the world which appealed to them
was that of soldier. I have a clear re-
collection of Czechs resident in Petrograd
advertising themselves as such last year,
and enjoying all the privileges of an ally,
but here in Southern Europe I found
their brothers, though possessed of the
same Slav sympathies, forced to fight
against their will by their Austrian rulers.
I did not need their eager assurances to
convince me that they would not have gone
back to Austria to fight had they been else-
where in August last.The Serb does not beg for coppers in
the street, but it does not need very great
insight to see the really necessitous con-
dition of the populace. In an ordinary
Serbian house in Nish to-day you drink
tea without sugar, eat bread without but-
ter, and refrain from salt. The Serb
is an optimist, and talks hopefully of a
good harvest; but it is apparent that the
plucky little country is at the end of her
resources. To an extent it is an artificial
state of poverty brought about by the war.
Some of these people actually own a little
property—for which they can collect no
rents—or have a little money invested,
which they cannot touch, and it is just
because they are not a nation of paupers,
but a nation in a state of distress, out of
which it cannot rise unaided, that coun-
tries happier placed in the matter of sup-
plies should assist Serbia.

RUBBER DIVIDENDS.

The following dividends are an-
nounced:—

Batavia Investments 7 1/2 per cent.

Ladbury Rubber Estates, Ltd., 7 1/2 per
cent.Lanadon Rubber Estates, Ltd., 7 1/2 per
cent.

Perak Rubber Plantations, Ltd., 14d.

Sengat Rubber Estates, Ltd., 14d.

Batu Rata (Sumatra) Rubber Planta-
tions, Ltd., 10 per cent.Sungei Kari (Sumatra), Rubber Estate,
Ltd., 12 1/2 per cent.At the next general meeting of Malaka
Pinda Rubber Estates, Ltd., to be held
at the latter end of this month, the direc-
tors will recommend the payment of a final
dividend of 14 per cent., making 23 per
cent. for the year ended August 31st, 1915.The Batak Rabbit Rubber Estate,
Limited, pays a final dividend of 5 per
cent., making 10 per cent. for the year,
and carries forward £3,869 12s. 8d.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO.

The approximate statement of traffic
receipts for the week ending 13th November
is as follows:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate for 46 weeks.
This year	\$11,812	\$503,561
Last year	9,477	51,949
Increase	2,335	15,612

JAPAN'S FOREIGN TRADE.

The great war hit Japanese foreign
trade, in common with other countries,
rather severely at first, but a revival is
now becoming manifest. Japan had been
accustomed to rely on many articles, raw
materials and half-manufactured goods
from Germany and Austria, now shut off.
Gradually, however, Japan has been
adjusting herself to the new conditions,
with the result that now her foreign trade
is in a very healthy condition.She has made new customers of those
deprived of the products of German and
Austrian trade; she is securing the goods
she imported from Germany and Austria
from other sources or is manufacturing
them herself; and she is putting on more
steamers to meet the carrying problem.A brief review of Japanese foreign
trade figures for July last, and the seven
months ended on July 31st, is eloquent
of the general effect of the revival. In
exports there is not much change, though
it is in the right direction, exports for
July having been ¥59,978,000 as compared
with ¥56,350,000 for the corresponding
month of 1914. For the seven months
exports fell from ¥398,435,000 in 1914 to
¥390,892,000 in 1915—a reduction of
¥7,543,000. Imports for the month were
¥4,717,000, as compared with
¥4,560,000 in July, 1914, and for the
seven months the imports amounted to
¥330,469,000 as compared with
¥328,335,000 in the first seven months of
1914, a decline of ¥2,134,000. The
greatest proportional decreases have oc-
curred in foodstuffs and wholly manufac-
tured articles, and the least in raw
materials. As the result of the compara-
tive steadiness of exports the trade
balance has swung round from an excess
of imports amounting to ¥59,999,000 in
the first seven months of 1914 to an excess
of exports in the current year of
¥30,423,000. At the same time, Japan
has exported just on ¥20,000,000
(\$2,000,000) more gold than she exported
in the corresponding period of 1914, and
imported only ¥1,495,000 more, making
the excess of exports of bullion just over
¥28,000,000 for the seven months. In
view of these figures the movement of
¥22,000,000 of gold to Japan recently needs
no explanation.In 1915 the excess of exports over im-
ports in the first three months exceeded
¥13,000,000. This was due mainly to
the diminution of imports as compared
with those of the previous year, which
was not less than ¥71,000,000. The
decline in the importation of all the raw
materials and goods which Japan for-
mally obtained from Germany is, of course,
marked; among these may be mentioned
ammonium sulphate, phosphates, aniline
colours, woollen goods, iron, iron plates,
iron tubes, paper, locomotives, and
machines. The greatest diminution, how-
ever, is in raw cotton, hitherto practi-
cally all obtained from British firms.It is also known, of course, that for
some time past Japan has been turning
out munitions, as rapidly as her resources
could be mobilised in that direction, and
with proper financial guarantees from
her Allies, she doing very well in these
activities. The result of this direction
of her industry, it should be noted, has
had a corresponding excellent moral effect
on her Bonds abroad; the latest reports
showing that these are in steady demand.
An abundant rice-crop this year, while
at present reducing prices abnormally,
for the same reason may provide another
source of increased revenue if the cereal
is in demand abroad. — *Commercial
Japan*.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

JOINED.

1.—Private G. L. D. Jones joined the
Corps on 16th November, 1915, allotted
Corps No. 1035 and posted to Stretcher
Bearer Section.

RESIGNATION.

2.—Private J. McCaig is permitted to
resign on leaving the Colony, dated
15th November 1915.

PARADES.

3.—Parades for Wednesday, 17th inst.:—
5.15 p.m. Signalling Section, Signal-
ling practice at Headquarters.5.30 p.m. Recruits of Engineer Co.,
Musketry and Rifle exercises at
Taikoo Dockyard, under Sergeant
Everest.

DETAILS.

4.—Gun Club Hill, Kowloon:—
On duty 17th to 24th instant: Scouts
Company.Officer on duty: Capt. Stewart.
P. of W. CAMP, KOWLOON.
On duty to-night: Scouts Company.Officer on duty: Lieut. Murphy.
On duty to-morrow: Scouts Company.
Officer on duty: Capt. Hutchison.Orderly Sergeant from 17th to 24th
instant: Sergeant Ramsay.
G. E. STEWART, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.O.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PATROL DUTIES—URGENT NOTICE.
On and from November 18th, about sixty
Patrolmen will be required each night
for first night duty from the following
Stations:—Central, No. 2, No. 7,
Water Police, Hungnam, Yau-mai, and
Peak.O.C. Companies, etc., will immediately
prepare reports showing the number of
men they have living near and available
for Patrol duties at the above-named
Stations.

MUSKETRY COURSE.

Commanders of the Platoons firing on
November 21st, will warn any of their
men requiring practice in the use of
the Service Rifle to attend at "Central,"
at 5.30 p.m. sharp on Friday,
November 19th, and report to the
Musketry Instructor.

MARTINI CARBINE NO. 121.

The Member in possession of the above
Carbine is requested to return same to
the Store Sergeant at the Central Police
Station as soon as possible. The num-
ber will be found on a small circular
brass plate let into the butt.F. C. JENKIN,
A. S. P. (Reserve).

THE DAI NIPPON BREWERY



& CO., TOKIO JAPAN.

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS:

MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA.
HONGKONG.

579

FOR SALE.

XMAS AND NEW YEAR
CARDS

with Local Views and Chinese Pictures.

GRACA & CO.

No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1915. [1043]

BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY AND THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM.

FINANCIAL RESULT OF THE CONCERT AND FETE.

The Hon. Treasurer (Mr. N. J. Stabb) has sent us the following statement of the local fund in aid of the above Societies in response to the appeal made by the Marquis of Lansdowne:—

Total Subscriptions	\$ 11,485.85
Concert and Fete:—	
Receipts	\$1,063.31
Expenditure	268.01
	1,065.30
	\$13,151.15
£1,200 remitted to Lord Lansdowne 1/10	12,943.82
Balance in hand	\$ 207.33

The arrangements for the Concert and Fete were made by a Committee consisting of the Director of Public Works, the Captain Superintendent of Police, Mr. F. Graham, the Superintendent of the Botanical and Forestry Department, and Mr. Un Kam Wa.

The following letters of thanks were sent to those who helped the Colonial Secretary (the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn):—

Colonial Secretary's Office.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1915.

SIR—I am directed to inform you that His Excellency the Governor has requested me to convey to you an expression of his high appreciation of the work performed by the members of the Sub-Committee appointed to carry out the arrangements in connection with the Fete and Concert on Wednesday, the 27th October.

The success which attended the function was due entirely to the efforts made by the members of the Sub-Committee and those who assisted them.

The Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G.

SIR—I am directed to inform you that the Director of Public Works has been requested to convey to the members of the Sub-Committee, which made the arrangements for the Fete and Concert on the 27th October an expression of His Excellency the Governor's appreciation of their work.

The Governor desires me, however, to thank you and those who were associated with you, for the excellent scheme of illumination which was provided. His Excellency personally inspected the lighting of the Gardens and considers that it was carried out in a most efficient and tasteful manner.

F. Graham, Esq.,

Manager, Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.

SIR—I am directed to inform you that the attention of the Governor has been drawn to the excellent arrangements made by the Hongkong Hotel Co. for the supply of refreshments on the occasion of the Fete and Concert in the Public Gardens on the 27th October, and to the fact that the whole of the proceeds have been contributed to the fund for which the function was held. His Excellency desires me to convey to the Hongkong Hotel Co. an expression of his appreciation of their generosity in this matter.

J. H. Taggart, Esq.,

Manager, Hongkong Hotel Co.

SIR—I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to convey to you, and the other Chinese gentlemen associated with you, an expression of his thanks for the work done by you, and by them, in selling tickets for the Fete and Concert in aid of the British Red Cross Society.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak.

SIR—I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to convey to you and the members of the Police Reserve Band his appreciation of the excellent programme of music which was performed on the occasion of the Concert and Fete in aid of the funds of the British Red Cross Society on Wednesday, the 27th October.

S. Gonzalez, Esq.,

Lieut.-Colonel L. A. Watson,

Commanding 74th Punjabis.

SIR—I am directed to inform you that the attention of His Excellency the Governor has been drawn to the fact that your firm carried out free of charge the printing in connection with the Concert and Fete held on the 27th October, in aid of the funds of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

His Excellency desires me to convey to you an expression of his appreciation of the generosity shown by your firm in this matter.

E. J. Noronha, Esq.,

BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY AND ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE FUND.

Since the last list was published subscriptions have been received from the following:

Mr. W. H. Ford, Mr. H. T. Jackman, Mr. R. A. Gubbay, Mrs. M. Stafford, Mr. C. E. H. Davis, Mr. H. P. White, Master Walter Blair (A. Boy Scout's wages for acting as Office Boy on Red Cross Day), "Anonymous," Mr. W. G. Humphreys, Mr. S. C. Ismail, Mr. S. E. Ismail, Mr. W. Dickson, "The Pedestrians," Mr. H. A. Nisbet, Anonymous, Anonymous, G. H. Loureiro, Mr. W. F. Collins, proceeds performance: Bijou Theatre

N. J. STABB

(Hon. Secretary)

Hongkong, 16th November, 1915.

ARMS SMUGGLING.

AMERICAN-CHINESE FINED.

Before Mr. Lindsell at the Magistracy yesterday, a Chinese from California was charged with bringing into the Colony a revolver and 144 rounds of ammunition which, with the exception of 14 rounds found on his person, were concealed in a table pedestal.

A Chinese detective said he saw the defendant coming ashore from a sampan in Connaught Road Central, near the Hongkong-Macao Wharf. He had a table with him and, witness, having received information with regard to the table, examined it carefully. The table-top was attached to the pedestal by four screws. He took off the top, and in the hollow of the pedestal he found a revolver and 130 rounds of ammunition. He asked defendant if he had a permit and the latter replied that he had not. At the station 14 rounds were found on his person.

Defendant said "his friend" gave him the table in California to take to "another friend" in China. He did not know the pedestal contained anything. The detective told him that if he was fined, he should get his friend in California to refund the money to him when he got back.

His worship asked how it was he admitted bringing the arms and ammunition here.

Defendant said it was because he could not properly understand the interpreter. He had a letter from his friend in America which would prove that he was delivering the table for him. The letter showed that "the friend" was sending a table and gold coin to someone up country and asked for a speedy reply when the things were delivered, so as to save the sender worry.

His worship said it did appear as though defendant was delivering the table for someone; but that did not alter the fact that he had brought the arms and ammunition here and that he knew very well what the table contained. He would be fined \$150 or in default must go to prison for six weeks.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY ATHLETIC GROUND.

A SUCCESSFUL APPEAL.

At the last annual general meeting of the Hongkong University Union the Hon. Treasurer (Professor Middleton Smith) made an appeal for \$10,000 in order to build a Pavilion for the new Athletic ground near the Pokfulam Road. The Union Committee agreed to the Treasurer's suggestion that Mr. Ho Kwong should be asked to co-operate in the efforts to interest local friends of the University in this matter. In four days a sum of \$5,000 was raised, and in less than a fortnight over \$10,000 was promised. Not only the University but the whole Colony is to be congratulated upon the successful efforts made to complete the new recreation ground, for various teams and players will use it.

The following is the list of the subscribers to the new Pavilion:—

Messrs. Ho Fook, Yung Hin Chung, H. M. H. Nemaze, Lau Yik Cheuk, and Lau Yu Fong, \$1,000 each; Mr. Chan Kai Ming, \$900; Sir Robert Ho Tung, \$750; Messrs. Ellis Kadoorie, and N. H. N. Mody, \$750 each; Mr. Leung Yan Po, \$500; Mr. Wong San San, \$300; The Hon. Mr. E. Shellim, and Mr. E. Colbourne Little, \$250 each; Sir Paul Charter, Messrs. N. J. Stabb, Lo Cheung Shiu, Ho Wing, Ho Kwong, D. K. Sethna, A. David, Wong Kam Fook, Lee Hy San, Li Po Kwai, and "C," \$100 each; A Friend, \$25; Mr. S. Michael, \$25.—Total \$10,025.

CHINESE BANK FOR STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

The Chinese Government has appointed Messrs. C. C. Chang, Secretary of the Board of Audit, and Tseng Foo, of the Bank of China, to proceed on a trip to the Straits Settlements, where they will make a general investigation of the condition of the Chinese merchants.

They are specially delegated by the Bank of China, Bank of Communications, and Bank of Territorial Development, to organize a Chinese bank in the Straits Settlements so as to facilitate business transactions for the Chinese merchants there.

It is understood that since the European war broke out all the Chinese merchants in the south have been putting their money in the foreign banks without interest. They have requested the Bank of China to establish a branch and it is hoped that this time their wishes will be realized.

OPIUM AMONG OLD CLOTHING.

Before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Magistracy yesterday a Chinese boat-woman was charged with being in unlawful possession of 60 taels of raw opium, worth about \$42. Defendant was represented by Mr. Davidson (Messrs. Hastings & Hastings), and Revenue Officer Wilden prosecuted.

A Chinese revenue officer stated that he saw the woman walking along the Praya carrying a bundle of clothing. He stopped her, and she said that the bundle contained clothing, and belonged to her. She was going to take the clothes to wash. Opium was found inside and the woman was arrested.

The defence was that a man on board the *Laiyang* engaged defendant's sampan to go ashore. He asked the sampan woman to carry the bundle to him "on the tram-line." The woman was on this errand when she was stopped by the revenue officer. She denied that the clothing was hers.

The Magistrate said he believed the revenue officer, and imposed a fine of \$420, with the alternative of two months' imprisonment.

OUR DUTY IN THE PRESENT CRISIS.

SIR E. FRASER AT SHANGHAI ON A KNOTTY PROBLEM.

A very interesting and sympathetic allusion to the problem which is giving many men anxious thought at the present time was made by Sir E. D. H. Fraser, H.M. Consul-General at Shanghai, in a lecture entitled "Proportion and Balance" which he delivered to a meeting of the Church of England Men's Society.

In these days of war especially—said Sir Fraser—has each one to find his duty by the best of proportion and balance. Shall he go for a soldier or a sailor—often the simplest and easiest way to take—or are there claims that must be allowed to hold him back? Many have brought the problem to me—indeed the consul often feels himself, like the parson and the doctor, peculiarly favoured with opportunity to study human nature—and many an anxious hour their solution has cost me. It was curious to find a sort of general rule running through the cases—that the correct balance spoiled denial; putting the claims of others before one's own desires.

Take the case of a young man, strong and fit, who hears the call to the front, and comes to one declaring he cannot do his work because of the insistence of that call; besides, people will remark on his abstinence when others are going, and after the war he will be thought to have failed in his obvious duty. But there is a mother or other near and dear relative to whom a part of his earnings go; or he is under contract and his employer says he is needed for the business and a substitute cannot be found; or there is debt incurred by himself or others being gradually paid off. Hard cases truly, yet the way is clear, hard though it be, and he is advised to take it.

Sadder is the man, fitted to go and serve, who seeks an excuse to evade going. What shall his answer be? Unwilling personal service can do no good to self or others, but surely ransom must be paid—give liberally to war funds, give to the point where the smart of going without accustomed comforts shall atone, so far as may be, for putting life before honour.

Sadder still is the man seemingly fit and well but afflicted with some incurable defect so that no doctor will pass him for service, who has to bear in silence the unuttered scorn of his fellows as he goes about the streets and does his daily work.

Between these types come very many variants, but roughly these types cover the ground, and in every case one has to give proportionate weight to the factors on either side and try to strike a true balance. We thank God that the huge bulk of our manhood acts on the degradation of another the most modern, ancient philosopher of China, a declaration touching in its quaint garb:—"Fish I am fond of, and I am fond also of bear's paw; if I can't get both of them, I'll give up fish to get bear's paw. In the same way life is my desire and duty is my desire also. If I cannot have both of them, I will give up life to gain duty. True it is I would like to live, only there is a desire stronger than life which forbids my living unworthily; and though to die is hateful to me, there is something even more hateful than death and so the risk of it may not be avoided." In these words, surely the decision of many of our heroes of to-day is indicated.

The Netama, at one time on the regular run to Bangkok and in recent years only a visitor, is again in port—says *The Bangkok Times* of the 4th inst.—but this is probably her last appearance. She is now loading rice and proceeding to Port Said for orders. It is understood she is going home with a view to sale. Her present owners, the Sarawak and Singapore Steamship Co., Ltd., for whom the *Borneo* Co., Ltd., are agents in Sarawak, have found that she is unsuitable for the run between Singapore and Kuching, for which she was purchased. One of the few twin screw boats running to Bangkok she has been in Far Eastern waters since 1898, when she came out as a new ship.

LINGGI PLANTATIONS (LTD).

AMALGAMATION WITH THE PORT DICKSON COMPANY.

At an extraordinary general meeting of this Company at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, the following resolutions for the purchase of the property and assets of the Port Dickson-Lukut (F.M.S.) Rubber Estates (Limited), were carried:—(1) That the capital of the Company be increased to \$200,000 by the creation of 750,000 additional Ordinary shares of 2s each. (2) That the agreement intended to be made between the Port Dickson-Lukut (F.M.S.) Rubber Estates (Limited) and this Company of the one part, and the Liquidator thereof of the other part (which agreement has been produced to and explained at this meeting) be and the same is hereby approved, and that the directors be and they are hereby authorized and directed to enter into such agreement, and to carry the same into effect with or without such modifications as they may approve, whether before or after the execution thereof.

Sir William Hood Treacher, K.C.M.G. (the Chairman), explained that the result of the first resolution would be to increase the authorized capital from \$125,000 to \$200,000. In regard to the issued capital, however, the increase would be strictly limited to the amount necessary to provide the consideration for the purchase of the two estates. The consideration in each case would be satisfied by the allotment of shares. The amount required for this purchase would be approximately \$20,000 in 200,000 shares of 2s each. The issued capital would thus be increased to \$140,000. The directors deemed it wise to take this occasion to recommend an increase in the authorized capital to such an extent as would provide an ample margin of unissued capital, so that in the event of further sums being required at some future date for the development or extension of our business, an issue of ordinary shares could be made without again going through the formality of increasing the authorized capital. There will be no issue of shares for subscription, but in the event of any such issue at a future date, these would be offered in the first place to the Company's shareholders.

The second resolution was for the approval of an agreement which the directors had entered into for the purchase of the Port Dickson-Lukut Company's estate and assets on the basis of one Linggi share for 10 Port Dicksons. The capital cost of the Company's planted area of 7,400 acres worked out at the low figure of £10 4s. per acre. Including the extensions in progress, the present proposals would reduce this to £11 14s. per acre, a reduction of approximately 25 per cent. The output by the year 1920 would be very nearly trebled.

The Chairman, replying to questions, said that the Port Dickson meeting was adjourned, as the shareholders wanted further time for considering the scheme. The agreement was of a provisional character and would only become operative if adopted by the shareholders of both companies.

THE RECENT "AL FRESCO FETE"

The Council-General of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul tender most sincerely their heartfelt thanks to H.E. the Governor and Lady May for extending their patronage to and for being present at the *Al Fresco Fete* which took place last Sunday; to his lordship Bishop D. Pozzoni and the Priests of the Mission; to all the ladies forming part of the Bazaar Committee; to Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Osmund and their friends, who zealously worked to dispose of their whole stock at the Picture Stall before the termination of the *Fete*; the Members of the Catholic Women's League; the Staff of the Boy Scouts; to Mrs. Flint and her staff; to all the ladies and gentlemen who attended at the various stalls; and all those who have co-operated for the success of the Bazaar both in donations and gifts; and to the orchestra of the Societade Philharmonica for their special attendance, which was greatly appreciated by the public; to Messrs. Calbeck, MacGregor & Co., Messrs. Wiseman & Co., and the Alexandra Café for their reduced rates of refreshments and cakes—in short, to all ladies and gentlemen who volunteered to work for the *Fete*.

The proceeds of the Bazaar realized the handsome sum of \$2,100 net, which is very satisfactory, taking into consideration the present state of affairs caused by the War.

Following is a list of donors:—The Italian Convent (Central and Wanchai Branches), French Convent, the Committee of Ladies, Kwong Tai Loy, Yuen Cheong, Sang Mow, Kwong Tai Cheong, Cheong Lee, Hung On, Wang Hing, Lock Hing, Nikko Store, Sheriff & Co., Kaya-mally & Co., Matsunaga & Co., The Japanese Bazaar, Easter Bazaar, and Wai-mool & Co.

The Society have also been asked to thank, on behalf of the Scouts Staff Committee, the following:—Rear Admiral Anstruther, R.N., C.M.G., for flags and bunting; Lady Ho Tung, Messrs. Ellis Kadoorie, Ho Kom Tong, Wm. Dickson, Messrs. Gande, Price & Co., Sing On Co., and Father Monier for donations towards the prizes in the lotteries; Mrs. Anstruther, Mrs. Pierpoint, Mrs. Calvert, Mrs. Robertson and Mrs. Passmore for gifts of articles towards the stall; the British American Tobacco Co. for cigarettes; Graceo-Egyptian Tobacco Co., for cigarettes; Nestle's Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co., chocolates, etc.; Wing On Co., fancy goods; Mr. U. Chick Hing, chocolates, biscuits, etc.; Kwong Sang Hong Co., sweets; Alex.andra Café, cakes; Astor House Hotel, chocolates; King Edward Hotel, cake and cigarettes; Canton Nanyang Bros. Tobacco Co., cigarettes; Rev. Fathers Spada and Gabardi, Mr. Pook Hing, Messrs. Sheriff Bros., Bennett Pines, Messrs. Daibutsu, and the Scouts themselves.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

AGENTS FOR

LA MINERVA CIGARS

MADE IN MANILA

BRITISH MANUFACTURE.

REINA VICTORIA	100	\$6.50
"	50	\$3.50
Estrellas	50	\$3.75
Perfectos, Tin foil	25	\$2.50
Rings only	25	\$2.25
Princessas	50	\$2.00
High Life in the East	50	\$2.50
Imperiales	25	\$3.75
Londres	100	\$3.00
Cortado de la Reina	100	\$3.00

GERMAN CIGARS FROM MANILA.

For information of Trades the following list of British and German Cigar Factories was published in a Government Gazette Extraordinary of the Straits Settlements:—

BRITISH—"LA MINERVA," "LA GIRALDA."

German "LA PERLA DEL ORIENTE,"

or "ALHAMBRA,"

German "LA FLOR DE INTAL,"

Controlled "HELIOS," "YEBANA,"

"LA PRUEBA."

THEATRE ROYAL.

LAST AND FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.

FULL CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
NOVEMBER 17th.

HORACE GOLDIN,

IN NEW ILLUSIONS, INCLUDING

"THE MYSTERIOUS RICKSHAW"

AND

"THE HAUNTED WARDROBE,"

CONCLUDING WITH THE GREAT MOORISH

PHANTASTICAL ILLUSIONAL PLAY,

"THE TIGER GOD."

COMMENCING AT 9.15 P.M. SHARP.

PRICES \$3, \$2 AND \$1.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1915.

[1136]

DUTCH CIGARS. DUTCH COFFEE.
DUTCH TOBACCO. DUTCH WORM-TABLETS.
DUTCH SHAG. DUTCH SOAP.
DUTCH CANDLES. DUTCH PARFUM.
DUTCH SHOEWARE. SWISS WATCHES.

INSPECTION OF SAMPLES CORDIALLY INVITED

at

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TOP FLOOR,

3, ICE HOUSE STREET.

WILLEM HEYBLOM,

AMSTERDAM. HONGKONG.

IMPORT AND EXPORT.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1915.

[1176]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Partnership hitherto subsisting between the undersigned, DONALD MACDONALD and JOHN WILKIE, carrying on business as ENGINEERS, SHIPBUILDERS, CONTRACTORS AND MACHINERY AGENTS at York Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, under the style of MACDONALD & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent as from the Thirtieth September, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifteen, so far as concerns the said JOHN WILKIE, who retires from the said Firm. Dated this 15th day of November, 1915.
D. MACDONALD,
JOHN WILKIE.
[1187]

GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF MACAO.

ACQUISITION OF A WOODEN HULL FOR A SEA-GOING STEAM TUG.

ORDINANCE No. 257.

TAKING into consideration the manifest necessity of a third steam tug to assure the service of the new lighters lately ordered for the works of the harbour dredging.

The Governor of the Province of Macao, having heard the Harbour Administration Board, orders as follows:
Within the period of 15 days from the date of publication of this Ordinance in the Government Gazette, Tenders will be received for the Supply of a WOODEN HULL FOR A SEA-GOING STEAM TUG for the use of the Macao Harbour Works, utilising a Boiler and Engine which are in the Naval Workshops.

The Tenders must be sent to Macao in a sealed cover addressed to the President of Harbour Administration Board not later than 3 P.M. of 22nd of November, and made out in accordance with the conditions stated below, which are also on view in the Harbour Master's Office, Macao, and in the Portuguese Consulates in Canton and Hongkong.

In the acquisition of the above-mentioned Wooden Hull the conditions annexed to this Ordinance and forming an integral part thereof shall be observed.

(Signed) JOSÉ CARLOS DA MATA,
Governor of the Province of Macao.
[1198]

AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"INVERIC"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., from whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 22nd Nov. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 29th Nov., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 22nd Nov., at 2 P.M.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents,
Hongkong, 15th November, 1915. [1199]

WANTED.

FROM 1st January, FURNISHED FLAT or HALF-HOUSE for Married Couple. Upper or Lower Level.

Full particulars, rent, etc., to—
"T."
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 17th November, 1915. [1186]

WANTED.

DAILY or Resident NURSE for two Children at the Peak. Apply by letter enclosing copies of testimonials to—
"E."
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [1184]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Business of GUESDES & COMPANY and EASTERN PRINTING OFFICE will be carried on under New Management as from this Date.

The New Proprietors will not be Responsible for any Debts contracted prior to the 15th November, 1915, particulars of which may be forwarded to Mr. C. A. ROZA, care of Messrs. LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS, Liquidator of GUESDES & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 15th November, 1915. [1184]

NOTICE.

I, FRANCESCO DI CANEVA, heretofore called and known by the name of FRANCESCO DI WEIGELSPERG, of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, Doctor of Commercial and Economic Science, Baron, an Italian Subject of Italian parentage, hereby give public notice that on the 11th day of November, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifteen, I formally and absolutely renounced, relinquished and abandoned the use of my said surname of Weigelsperg, and then assumed and adopted and determined thereon on all occasions whatsoever to use and subscribe the name of FRANCESCO DI CANEVA instead of the said name of FRANCESCO DI WEIGELSPERG, AND I GIVE FURTHER NOTICE that by a Deed Poll dated the 11th day of November, One thousand Nine Hundred and Fifteen, duly executed and attested I formally and absolutely renounced and abandoned the said surname of Weigelsperg and declared that I had assumed and adopted and intended thereon upon all occasions whatsoever to use and subscribe the name of FRANCESCO DI CANEVA instead of FRANCESCO DI WEIGELSPERG, and so as to be at all times thereafter called, known and described by the name of FRANCESCO DI CANEVA exclusively.
Dated the 11th day of November, 1915.
FRANCESCO DI CANEVA.
[1175]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 597, dated 16th January, 1884, of the Share No. 18103 in this Company, standing in the name of Mr. THOMAS BROWN, of Shanghai, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming another Certificate will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.
Dated 11th November, 1915.
C. PEMBERTON,
Secretary.
[1174]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST.

APPLICATION has been made to this Company to issue to Mr. LAU SAI TUNG of Hongkong Duplicate Certificates of 200 Shares in this Company or other Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof upon statement that the Original Certificates

Nos. 8534—100 shares numbered 246039/246138 dated 16th November, 1908.
Nos. 8803—50 shares numbered 187703/187727, 251896/251710; 25th March, 1909.
Nos. 9786—50 shares numbered 8801/8803 dated 27th May, 1910.

have been LOST or DESTROYED, and Notice is hereby given that if within 30 days from the date hereof no Claim or Representation in respect of such Original Certificates is made to the Company the Undersigned will then proceed to deal with such application for Duplicates.

For the GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.,
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1915. [1101]

G. R.

IN HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S CONSULAR COURT AT CANTON.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

Canton, Thursday, the 23rd day of October, 1915.

CITATION FOR LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

In the Goods of SMOLLETT CAMPBELL, Deceased.

IN virtue of an Order of His Majesty's said Court, bearing date this Day, I do hereby monish and cite all and sundry persons to appear in the said Court on or about the 23rd day of November, 1915, and show cause, if any they have, why letters of administration (with the will annexed) of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights, and credits of SMOLLETT CAMPBELL, late of Macao, China, who died at Hongkong on August 20th, 1915, should not be granted unto ARTHUR SMOLLETT CAMPBELL, Attorney for ELLA GRACE CAMPBELL, of 48, Brunswick Gardens, Kensington, London, England, the widow of the said testator and the universal legatee named in the will, as, in default thereof, the Court will proceed to grant the same accordingly.
(Sd.) R. S. PRATT,
Vice-Consul and Additional Judge.
[1156]

G. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. [738]

FOR SALE.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, Standing in its own grounds, situated at TAIPO, containing Four Rooms, out-offices, etc. Electric Light.

For particulars apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 30th October, 1915. [1127]

TO LET.

NO. 2, "FAIRVIEW," Nathan Road, Kowloon.
No. 25, SEYMOUR ROAD, WOODLANDS VILLA WEST.

No. 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Top Floor.
No. 53, PEEL STREET, on Caine Road level.

"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak, from 1st November, 1915.

"LEWKNOR," No. 123, THE PEAK.
"HARTING," Austin Road, Kowloon.

"HILLSIDE," No. 110, THE PEAK.
8 Rooms furnished, from 1st November, 1915.

ONE OFFICE or SHOP in Duddell Street, Ground Floor.

No. 1 and 2, COLLEGE GARDENS 6 ROOMS each, from 1st November.

No. 3, "THE ALBANY,"
ROOMS in Duddell Street.

"ROSENBATH," 2 Hanow Rd., Kowloon.
No. 6, BELLIOS TERRACE.
No. 25, BELLIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.

ONE GODOWN, No. 8, Burrows Street, Wanchai.
TWO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street.
"WESTWARD HO," Bonham Rd. at MERION, No. 6, THE PEAK, unfurnished (6 Rooms).

No. 2, DES VŒUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK.
No. 63, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS).
Apply to— LYNSTED & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1915. [43]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

NOS. 11 and 13, GAGE STREET, from 1st January, 1916.
Apply to—

J. VINCENT BRAGA,
Toye Kisan Kalaha,
Hongkong, 16th November, 1915. [1180]

TO LET.

NOS. 9 and 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.
Apply to—

M. J. D. STEPHENS,
Hongkong, 12th November, 1915. [1170]

TO LET.

BRITISH CONCESSION, SHAMEN, CANTON.

FROM 1st December, ONE EIGHT-ROOMED HOUSE.

Apply to— T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.
Hongkong, 11th November, 1915. [1167]

TO LET.

"THE KENNELS," 168, Magazine Gap. Thoroughly renovated and repaired.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [1182]

TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED.

"A BERGELDIE," 138, THE PEAK. About March, or sooner if convenient.

Apply to— A. BITCHIE,
Care of Messrs. DODWELL & Co., LTD.,
Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [1183]

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Peak Road, containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November.

Apply to—
DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON & HARBON,
Hongkong, 18th October, 1915. [1094]

TO LET.

"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak, from 1st November, 1915.

Apply to— LYNSTED & DAVIS,
Hongkong, 16th October, 1915. [1089]

TO LET.

NOS. 1 and 6, TORRES BUILDINGS, Kowloon. Moderate rent. Ready for occupation.

Apply to—
SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUSSION,
Hongkong, 29th September, 1915. [863]

TO LET.

NORMAN COTTAGE, No. 2, Peak Road.

4 GOOD ROOMS. Immediate possession.
Apply to—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING,
Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [875]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. GEORGE'S BUILDING, Second Floor, overlooking Harbour. Immediate possession.

Apply to— SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. [45]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED and THREE-ROOMED FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon, with every modern convenience. Immediate possession.

FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road, possession on or about 1st November next. Modern appointments throughout, including English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three brothers at reasonable rentals.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

TWO-ROOMED FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

WINDSOR LODGE, Kowloon, Six-Roomed House, Tennis Court. Immediate possession.

Apply to—
BUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1915. [1177]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.

OFFICES in King's Buildings.

OFFICES in Des Vœux Road Central.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

NE-4 HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace.

HOUSES at the Peak.

No. 21, WONG-NIECHONG ROAD.

No. 1, MORETON TERRACE, Causeway Bay.

GODOWNS, at Wanchai.

GODOWNS, at N°-2 Praya, Kennedy T.W., Nos. 1, 2 and 3, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 4th November, 1915. [38]

TO LET.

From 1st March.

GODOWN, No. 8, Duddell Street.

Apply to— A. B. AVASIA,
Care of E. PARANET,
No. 1, Duddell Street,
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [344]

INTIMATION

PHOTO

XMAS CARDS

PICTURES OF CHINA IN A

CHARMING SETTING.

SEPIA

BROMIDES

GREEN AND BLUE-TONED BROMIDE

HAND-COLOURED PHOTOS.

To be obtained from—

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

and also from

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

MARRIAGE.

ROUSE-HUGHES.—On November 3rd, at St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, by the Rev. N. C. Pope, Harold Stuart ROUSE to URSULA HUGHES.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 17TH, 1915.

LABOUR IN THE EAST.

It is frequently asserted by European foremen and employers of labour in this part of the world that it takes three Chinese to do the work of one white man. It is not easy, however, to believe the statement. It is probable that those who really think it true have in mind the work done by the white man in England. A foreman or manager comes out here with a knowledge of the output on the particular class of work upon which he was engaged at home, and he is surprised that he cannot maintain the same rate of production per man per day in the East. We may believe that it does take three Chinese to do as much work in, let us say, the Taikeo Dockyard as one man does at Messrs. John Brown & Co.'s yard in Scotland, but it does not follow by any means that the man from the Clyde would maintain his output here. Indeed, we know quite well that he could not. It is an interesting speculation as to whether we Westerners really can do as much work, day in and day out, in the East as the natives.

In the spacious days of sailing-ships, the European in the East had a much easier time than he has now. Competition was not so keen, and there was a tradition that business could not be rushed. Even to-day the "griffin" from London or Manchester is, at first, impressed and delighted with the shorter business hours and the numerous holidays. After a time, though, he begins to realise the necessity for these things. Owing to the climate it is not possible to maintain the same output of manual or intellectual work here as in Great Britain. It is for this reason, perhaps, that we can point to very little in the way of permanent literary or scientific work produced in Hongkong during its development. The work that has been

done has been useful, solid and entirely praiseworthy; the result of it has been the astonishing development of the Colony. It has not, however, been original work. There has been enterprise, but we cannot point to a single piece of intellectual work and claim that it has made Hongkong famous. It remains to be seen whether, with all the advantages of Western learning, the natives of South China will be able to remedy this deficiency. It is not easy to make up one's mind concerning the relative advantages and disadvantages of European and Chinese labour, manual or intellectual. In this matter, the East is elusive. It is very difficult to determine what the native really is capable of doing. There is a local tradition, which seems to be well founded, that a Chinese can obtain more work out of his fellow-countryman than can the European. On the other hand, it must also be remembered that the quality of the work done varies considerably in both cases. Many of us are willing to pay an increased price for native work, such as furniture, when it is done under the supervision of a British firm. The chief difficulty that Europeans experience with natives is that of obtaining a finish to the work. That, again, is very remarkable when we reflect upon the infinite pains and patience of the Chinese craftsman in such a trade as ivory carving. In the East it is quite usual to hear it said that the people labour from sunrise to sunset, but the discipline to which such labour is subjected cannot compare with that of the West. In Hongkong and Shanghai we have examples of the factory system, and doubtless, as time goes by, we shall obtain most interesting statistics. In some cases it is possible to obtain all the labour needed for a job at about half the price paid in Great Britain.

It is when we come to facts and figures that we find comparisons really difficult. A Chinese foreman in Hongkong seems to obtain about sixty dollars a month for the same position as that in which a man in England is (or was, before the war) paid three pounds a week. This type of labour, then, is nearly one hundred and fifty per cent. dearer on the Clyde and the Tyne than in Hongkong. The mechanic is paid, here, about a dollar a day. At home he receives (or did receive before the war) five shillings a day. The ratio is, therefore, about the same. The coolie, if he is strong and active, can earn about fifty cents a day. The English labourer, before the war, received about three shillings a day. Thus we find manual labour much cheaper out here, relatively, than skilled labour, the tendency of which in the East, as in the West, is to become more expensive. It is very difficult to compare the cost of domestic service, because most of us feel that the wages actually paid do not fully represent the remuneration of our servants; there is the "squeeze" which it is almost impossible to evaluate. The matter of supreme importance, of course, is the rate of work. The Oriental will sit, passively watching and doing nothing, for hours. It seems useless to attempt "to hustle the East." When one almost despairs of an increased output, one finds some native-controlled establishment in which the men really do seem to work actively for very long hours in return for small wages. In Hongkong the largest employers of labour are the three Dockyards, and it would be most interesting if the managers of these establishments could furnish evidence of the relative value of labour in the East and the West. That the Chinese are quite as easily trained as Europeans in skilled operations must, we believe, be conceded. That they will work under conditions which the white man find impossible is also beyond question. Whether the educated Chinese can show that capacity for leadership which is so necessary in industrial development is, however, still in doubt.

It would seem, therefore, that cheap labour will accelerate manufacture in China, but that the direction of it, for many years, must remain in the hands of Europeans.

A mail for Europe & d Siberia closes to-day at 9 a.m.

Mr. Rapp was fined \$5 at the Magistracy yesterday for permitting his dog to go abroad unmuzzled.

The Germans expelled from the Hankow Club have founded a Deutscher Karlen Club with eighty-eight members, taking over the premises and ground previously occupied by the Golf Club.

Mr. J. Bentley was at the Magistracy yesterday fined \$5 for permitting his dog to be at large without a muzzle.

Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Claxton and Mr. L. R. Needham were amongst those who returned to the Colony yesterday by the *Kashima Maru*.

The Council-General of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul acknowledge with thanks the receipt of \$50 as a donation to the Society's fund from an anonymous friend.

The Belgian, Felician Barbiac, charged with being disorderly and pushing a ricksha into the Harbour, at West Point, was yesterday fined \$10 on each of the two charges and ordered to pay \$20 compensation. The coolie, whom he charged with attempting to rob him, was discharged.

A Government Gazette Extraordinary announces that H.E. the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. F. A. Hazeland, barrister-at-law, to be a judge of the Full Court for the purpose of the proceedings now pending in the appellate jurisdiction action between Francisco Pereira Marques (appellant) and the Great Western Smelting and Refining Company (respondents).

The death is recorded of Mr. George Cumming, the well known Negri Sembilan planter, who passed away in the Singapore General Hospital after an operation. The deceased gentleman had been in Malaya for a long period of years, and formerly was connected with tin mining. Mr. Cumming prominently associated himself with racing in Malaya, and occupied the position of official handicapper to the Straits Racing Association.

The many friends of the Rev. Father Watson will be interested to learn that he has been offered an appointment as an Army Chaplain by Cardinal Bourne and has accepted it, subject to the approval of the Superior of his Order. While in England he has met a number of old China "hands," including Sir W. Hillier, Messrs. Murray Stewart, Jamieson (of Canton), Shelton Hooper, F. Maitland, Raymond, Breen and Lang, the last-named of whom has been invalided out of the Army owing to injuries received in the Dardanelles operations.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Board was held yesterday, Mr. D. W. Trautman presiding. There were also present:—The Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt, C.M.G., Lieut.-Colonel G. B. Crisp, Mr. P. W. Goldring, Mr. Chan Kai Ming, Mr. Ng Hon Tse, and Dr. W. W. Pearce (Medical Officer of Health and Acting-Secretary).

The PRESIDENT said he was sorry that their Secretary (Mr. W. Bowen-Rowlands) had met with another accident, and had broken the small bone of a leg. He would not be back for a week or so.

An application for permission to erect a water closet at No. 5, Chater Road, Queen's Buildings, was adjourned for further information.

An application for permission to erect one urinal at No. 9, Connaught Road Central, was granted.

RECORD OPIUM SEIZURE AT SINGAPORE.

Mr. J. Bryne, Acting Head of Preventive Service, with the assistance of Supervisors J. Listerman, C. V. Gamgo, G. Nunn and F. J. Elms, and about 30 Revenue officers, boarded the *Cyclops*, a Blue Funnel ship, and, after a long search, discovered 75 large tins and one sack of opium and chandu, well stacked and concealed in the aft peak tank, right on the ship's bottom. A further discovery was made two days later of another 65 large tins of opium and chandu well stacked and hidden under a large quantity of bales of cotton, in the second compartment of the seventh hatch. The total amount of opium discovered amounts to nearly two tons, not including the five tins of chandu discovered.

ALIEN ENEMIES AFTER THE WAR.

The Earl of Dysart has accepted the presidency of the British Hotel, Restaurant and Club Employees Society, which took a leading part in expelling alien enemy employees from hotels and restaurants. The Society is inaugurating a campaign to oppose the licence of every hotel and restaurant which does not give a guarantee to refrain from employing alien enemies after the war is over.—*Morning Post*.

THE WAR.

MR. CHURCHILL'S DEFENCE.

ANTWERP AND THE DARDANELLES.

GREAT DUEL IN RUSSIA.

LARGE ENEMY LOSSES.

ALLIED PROGRESS IN SERBIA.

ATTITUDE OF GREECE.

FIGHTING ON ALL FRONTS.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

A GREAT DUEL.

CONFIDENCE OF RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD, November 16th.
The great duel between Generals Ruzsky and Hindenburg is of absorbing interest and importance.

A communiqué states:—After long and arduous fighting in the Marshes, the Russians have now emerged from the lake defiles, and military authorities anticipate a speedy development of General Ruzsky's aggressive action. Meanwhile, the Germans have been driven back to within ten miles of Mitau, evacuating depots of munitions. The Russian infantry again outclassed the German, both in stamina and morale, and now that the artillery conditions are equalised great confidence is felt in General Ruzsky. Japan has been rendering opportune aid in the matter of shells.

General Ruzsky, in an interview published in the *Bourse Gazette*, states:—“The Germans now surrender readily in companies and battalions, which is an ominous sign. They are worn out by privations and cold, and there is no sign of their former confidence. These are facts, not illusions.”

RUSSIAN CAPTURES.

NEARLY 50,000 PRISONERS.

PETROGRAD, November 16th.
A communiqué states.—The Russians during the past month have captured 49,874 Austrian and German prisoners, 21 guns, and 116 machine-guns. The Russians continue the pressure on the Riga front, and the enemy have been driven back four miles north of Lake Kanger. While the Russians were gallantly surmounting obstacles, they also stormed a part of the cemetery and town of Illuxt. Elsewhere it is generally quiet, except the activity of heavy German artillery which has enabled the enemy to progress near Tobrinsky.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GERMANS LOSE HEAVILY.

PARIS, November 16th.
A German attack in Champagne was repulsed. A communiqué confirms that the enemy's losses in the attack on the Labyrinth were very high.

BOMBS ON DUNKIRK.

PARIS, November 16th.
A German aeroplane bombed a suburb of Dunkirk. There were some civilian victims.

ARTILLERY DUEL CONTINUES.

PARIS, November 16th.
A communiqué states.—The artillery duel has continued in the Artois district, at Soissons, Argonne and Veveze. The infantry have not been engaged.

THE NEAR EAST

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

AT THE DARDANELLES.

BRITISH MONITORS ACTIVE.

PARIS, November 16th.
A communiqué dealing with the Dardanelles operations says that nothing important has occurred between the 1st and the 15th. Both sides are strengthening their defences, and are engaged in mining. British monitors have bombarded military works at Gallipoli.

BRITISH NEARING BAGDAD.

LONDON, November 16th.
Reuter learns that news has reached London by mail indicating that the British reached Azizah, an Arab village on the Tigris, forty miles by road from Bagdad, some weeks ago.

GENERAL.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MR. CHURCHILL'S DEFENCE.

DARDANELLES OPERATIONS UNDERTAKEN AT RUSSIA'S REQUEST.

LONDON, November 16th.
In the House of Commons, Mr. WINSTON CHURCHILL said that his letter to the Premier gave fully and truthfully the reasons for his resignation from the Cabinet. Dealing with episodes in his career at the Admiralty, the Rt. Hon. gentleman said he saw the reason why a full account of the battle of Gallipoli should not be given now. It would show that he was in full agreement with the expert advisers of the Admiralty that the dispositions were the best possible. With regard to the loss of the three cruisers, it was untrue that he overruled his naval advisers and kept the cruisers at sea. With regard to the Antwerp expedition, that was not arranged with him but with Lord Kitchener and the French Government. He was not consulted until the troops were moving or under orders to move. Last December Russia asked whether action against Turkey in the Mediterranean was not possible in order to relieve the pressure in the Caucasus. In consequence of communications from Foreign War Offices he directed the attention of the First Sea Lord and other Naval Officers to the possibility of action in Turkish waters. He sent a minute to Lord Kitchener on November 30th offering to assemble transports for 40,000 men in Egypt, but was informed that no army was available, and, in earlier discussion, the opinion was clearly shown that if the troops were available they should not be used in Gallipoli. Both Admirals Carden and Jackson, replying to inquiries, expressed the opinion that the Dardanelles could not be rushed but could be reduced by a sustained naval bombardment. At an interview on January 28th this year with Mr. Asquith and Lord Fisher, he gathered the impression that Lord Fisher consented to a purely naval attack in the Dardanelles. The scheme was submitted to the French Government and was considered favourably by the French Staff. The matter was twice considered by the War Council and at their last meeting, when Lord Fisher and Admiral Wilson were present, no adverse opinion was expressed. When in March the operations became slower, Admiral Carden was telegraphically instructed to press hard for a decision. This telegram bore the written authority of Lord Fisher, and Admiral Carden expressed agreement as did his successor, Admiral Hobbs. The consequence was that we lost two old vessels, which would otherwise have been rusting in some foreign port. Mr. Churchill added that he desired the resumption of purely naval operations but Lord Fisher opposed the suggestion and he (Mr. Churchill) submitted to the alternative of conjoint naval and military operations. The naval attack was a naval plan approved by the First Sea Lord, the naval authorities on the spot, and the War Council. He had not received from Lord Fisher that clear guidance before, or firm support after, to which he was entitled. If Lord Fisher did not approve of the operations he should have refused his consent to them; then the operations would not have taken place. Mr. Churchill said he accepted general Ministerial responsibility, subject to his recorded opinion before the event, that he did not believe a naval attack necessarily involved military operations. If in the interval between the naval and military operations we had known what we now knew of the cost of military operations, he did not think that anyone would have hesitated to face any loss of prestige involved in breaking off the operations. Nevertheless, he was very glad that the War Office was willing to prosecute the enterprise by military means. All he did his best to support them. All this year he had urged the Government to take what steps they could in the West, but to take Constantinople by any means. While the time remained the operations ought to be carried through with a sustained flow of reinforcements in utter disregard of life.

Mr. Churchill described his hurried visit to Antwerp, where he was told to do everything possible to maintain the defence while measures for relief were being prepared and carried out. It was not his fault that the operations began too late. He drew the attention of Mr. Asquith, Lord Kitchener and Sir Edward Grey on Sept. 29th to the situation at Antwerp, and suggested that Territorials be sent. He made other proposals, but no action was taken. He was justified in sending the Naval Volunteers to Antwerp as the situation was desperate, as he knew that Lord Kitchener would not send any Territorials, and it would be wrong to lock up Regulars in a fortress. The Naval Volunteers were equal to the Marines which were sent by the French to the Dardanelles, which enterprise was profoundly, maturely and elaborately considered, and framed entirely by experts.

Mr. Churchill mentioned that at Lord Fisher's resignation he offered to resign but was asked to continue in office by Mr. Asquith. Reviewing the present military situation, Mr. Churchill said: “We are the reserve of the Allied cause. The time has come when that reserve should be thrown fully into the scale. The campaign in 1916 ought to be settled against Germany by a shortage of men. It is therefore our sacred duty to increase our armies. Small states like Bulgaria are hypnotised by German military pomp, and they fail to realise the capacity of an ancient and mighty nation to endure adversity, disappointment and mismanagement, and to go on with boundless obstinacy and suffering for which men ever fought.”

Mr. Bonar Law paid a warm tribute to Mr. Churchill who, he said, had defects in his qualities, but in mental power and vital force was one of the foremost men of the country. He was now resuming his old profession, and Mr. Bonar Law said that knowing his capacity, he trusted the Commander-in-Chief would find some way of utilising his abilities.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BALKANS PROBLEM.

SIR E. CARSON ACCUSES THE GOVERNMENT OF VACILLATION.

ARRANGEMENT TO BE MADE FOR AMPLIFYING NEWS.

LONDON, November 15th.
11.25 p.m.

In the House of Commons various matters were raised on the Vote of Credit. Mr. Tennant said the daily loss in the Dardanelles from May to October was 795, but most of the 90,000 casualties consisted of sick men, and eighty per cent. of these cases returned to duty. The two Generals who were principally responsible for the Suvla Bay operations had been brought home.

Sir Edward Carson asserted that the last War Council he attended emphatically decided, on the advice of their military advisers, that it was too late to send troops to Serbia. He protested strongly and left the Cabinet. If this were controverted he asked for the production of the memoranda submitted to the Cabinet by Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Lloyd George. He added that three weeks later, after the visits of Mr. Millerand and General Joffre, this decision was reversed.

Mr. Asquith deprecated the discussion and denied that there was any avoidable delay in sending troops to Serbia. There was never any decision not to send troops in case of need or if on military and political grounds it was desirable.

Mr. Bonar Law declined to answer Sir Edward Carson, but said the latter's reference to his memorandum had been interpreted as meaning that they galloped up to the fence together and that Sir Edward Carson took it while he refused. He denied that there was ever any suggestion that he should follow Sir Edward Carson's course. If there were any suggestion for which he felt unable to accept responsibility, how could he do so? That condition, however, had not arisen. Replying to criticisms of the Government, which he knew was not excessive, Mr. Bonar Law admitted that the Coalition had not succeeded as well as was hoped, but there was no alternative to it. The result of the addition to the Cabinet of forceful personalities who were not under party allegiance to the Premier did not conduce to the same smooth working as was experienced in party Government. He hoped the appointment of a smaller executive body would bring an improvement. He was sure that the House and the Country would give the experiment a chance. Regarding the demand for more news a member of the Cabinet was going over to France to try to improve upon the existing arrangements.

PRESS COMMENTS.

With the exception of the *Times*, which describes Mr. Churchill's statement as a Parliamentary triumph which will be pronounced by the country as a statesman-like utterance, and the *Daily Mail*, which says it is a very fine speech, giving more peeps at the truth, the newspapers, while praising the mastery and eloquent oration, express the opinion that Mr. Churchill's speech was scarcely necessary or judicious.

The *Daily Telegraph* hopes that we have last heard of apologies and vindications, and that the Government will be allowed resolutely to prosecute the campaign. The *Morning Post* analysis said that the “egotistical apologia” resents Mr. Churchill's responsibilities and blunders, and hopes that he will be given a superior command in the army. The *Daily Chronicle* remarked that Mr. Churchill's provocation was great, but it would have been wiser to disdain to reply. The *Daily Chronicle* and *Daily News* denounce Sir Edward Carson's “mischievous speech.” The *Daily News* said that it was in response to Mr. Churchill's effusive compliments, and declares that it was never more necessary for public opinion to support the Government from inside wreckers as well as from outside perils.

MR. CHURCHILL.

SUGGESTIONS FOR A SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, November 16th.
Mr. Churchill is expected to give a personal statement in the House of Commons to-day.

The *Daily Chronicle* says that there is some likelihood of the retirement paving the way for Lord Derby entering the Cabinet.

In a letter to the *Times* Lord Rosebery suggests that a non-political business man would be invaluable on the Cabinet.

INTRIGUES IN AMERICA.

ACUTE FEELING AGAINST AUSTRO-GERMANS.

NEW YORK, November 16th.
The feeling excited by the long series of plots and outrages which are traceable to widespread German propaganda, is becoming acute. The authorities possess documentary evidence confirming the statements of Doctor Goerz, formerly Austrian Consul at San Francisco, of Slavic origin, that the Austrian Consulates in America were working under the direction of a number of Consuls General in New York and Count Bernstorff, and are the centres for fomenting strikes and other vicious activities. Confirmation is obtained from other sources of the existence in America of an alien army organised by the German and Austrian Consular officials, composed of Reservists whom the British navy has prevented from going to Germany, and who have been duly registered in the work of arson, bombing and ship-wrecking.

The *Tribune* strongly animadverts on the inertia of the Government while burnings and explosions are happening throughout the country, and an Austrian Ambassador, as the Captain of this edition, is decorated as a reward for his infamy. There has been murder and murder on the high seas, and the last only provoked literary experiments and excursions.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PLOTS IN PERSIA.

RUSSIA'S APPEAL.

PETROGRAD, November 16th.
A Teheran telegram states that the Russian Legation has issued an appeal to the Persian people in which it says that in view of the uselessness of the measures taken against the corrupting gold of the German, and the propaganda of Turco-German agents and provocateurs, Russia has decided, in agreement with the Persian Government, to end these activities in the interests of the good relations between the two countries. The appeal asks the Persians to believe that the Russians arms will not be turned against them, but will be used solely in defence of the peaceful population, who will be paid for anything the troops may take.

BRITISH CONSUL AND BANK MANAGER MADE PRISONERS.

LONDON, November 16th.
The Press Bureau states that it is reported that the British Consul and the manager of the Imperial Bank at Shiraz have been made prisoners on an order from Teheran.

SHAH AND MINISTERS LEAVING.

PETROGRAD, November 16th.
The Persian Premier has told the Commander of the Brigade of Cossacks at Teheran that the Shah and his Ministers are leaving the capital, which will remain under the protection of the Cossacks and police, as the gendarmery are preparing to depart.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN.

GROWING NEED IN GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, November 16th.
There are increasing openings for the employment of women in consequence of the present heavy enlistment, and the Advisory Committee appointed by the Home Office reports that substitutes will probably have to be found for over 150,000 men, and the bulk must be drawn from women. The Committee recommends that reserves of women be mobilised, and submits proposals for their rapid training, especially as clerks.

MUNITION MAKING.

ASSUMING STUPENDOUS PROPORTIONS.

LONDON, November 16th.
In connection with the munition making in Great Britain, which is assuming stupendous proportions, one shell factory in the north-east of England will soon require 9,000 tons of steel weekly to feed the lathes, while two areas controlled by the Ministry of Munition show an output equal to Essen. One Scottish establishment, originally designed by Krupp, is putting out munitions on a gigantic scale.

CANADIAN RECRUITING.

LONDON, November 16th.
A telegram from Ottawa says that recruiting is proceeding unabated in Canada. The Hon. Mr. Cagran, Post Master General, has volunteered for military service and over a dozen Members of Parliament have offered to raise battalions for overseas service, which offers have been accepted.

GREECE AND ALLIED TROOPS.

DEMANDS OF THE ALLIES.

PARIS, November 16th.
Athens telegrams state that the Cabinet on Saturday discussed the policy to be followed by Greece in the event of a retreat by the Allies and Serb into Greece. The Allied Ministers, besides asking Greece to define her attitude in the event of a Serbian retreat into Greece, have also demanded guarantees that greater facilities will be afforded the fresh Allied troops now landing at Salonika.

HARVEST OF AUSTRALIA.

GOVERNMENT TO FINANCE AND HANDLE THE CROPS.

MELBOURNE, November 16th.
A scheme is being discussed whereby Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, West Australia and the Commonwealth will finance and handle the harvest of the four States.

The Government suggest that a London board consisting of the High Commissioner and the Agents General shall supervise the marketing of the wheat.

In response to the appeal of the Federal Premier, steamers and have taken steps to provide as many others as possible. The associated banks of Victoria, New South Wales and South Australia have agreed to co-operate.

ITALY INDIGNANT.

LONDON, November 16th.
There is great indignation throughout Italy at the Austrian attack on Verona. The Pope is deeply affected, and has ordered details to be obtained from the Archbishop of Verona.

ELIGIBLE EMIGRANTS.

WELLINGTON, November 16th.
A regulation is being drawn up prohibiting the emigration of males of military age without a military permit.

NEW MASTER OF MAGDALENE.

LONDON, November 16th.
Mr. A. C. Benson has been appointed master of Magdalene College.

OBITUARY.

LORD SEAFIELD DIES OF WOUNDS.

LONDON, November 16th.
The death is announced of Lord Seafield, who has died of wounds. The death is also announced of the noted negro agitator, Dr. Rockwell, Washington.

A CHINESE POLITICAL FUGITIVE.

ENDEAVOURS TO AVOID SURRENDER.

Mr. Ekdon Potter (instructed by Mr. G. K. Hall Bruton) made application to the Full Court yesterday, under *habeas corpus*, for the release of a Chinese named Hung Sui Lung, who claims to be a political refugee, having been a member of Dr. Sun Yat Sen's revolutionary army in which, he declares, he was an officer.

The Crown was represented by the Attorney-General (Mr. J. H. Kemp), Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., and Mr. F. C. Jenkin.

Mr. Potter, in opening the case for the fugitive, said that this was a case which involved the decision of a number of important points of law, and also one very important question of fact, namely, whether the surrendering of the fugitive was sought for the purpose of trying him, or for punishing him, for a political offence. The man was imprisoned for murdering a cook in an oil shop in China and stealing 700 dollars. At an early age he joined the Chinese army and early became a commissioned officer. In the year 1911 he joined a Society known as the Kwok Ming Tong Society, which was a political society formed for the purpose of getting rid of the Manchu Dynasty. As a matter of fact, as they all knew, the Manchu Dynasty was got rid of. As their lordships were aware, a revolution took place in 1912 and in this revolution the fugitive took a prominent part, and the result of that revolution was the overthrow of the Manchu Dynasty, and the substitution of a Republican Government. After the Republican Government was set up, with Sun Yat Sen as the first President, the fugitive remained in the service of the Government and was appointed by Chan Kwing Ming, at that time Commander-in-Chief of the province of Kwangtung, to command nine regiments. Subsequently Chan Kwing Ming was appointed Governor-General of the province of Kwangtung, and he then promoted the fugitive to be Commander of the 5th Division of the troops there, and following the usual practice he resided in the Governor's yamen. In 1913 the fugitive was appointed superintendent of the district of Wei-chow, and that appointment gave him command over both civil and military bodies in that district. The fugitive retained that post until the outbreak of the second revolution, which had as its object the deposing of Yuan Shih-kai and the succession of Sun Yat Sen to the Presidency.

The fugitive took the side of Sun Yat Sen, which was the losing side, or he would not now be trying to avoid surrender that day. It was a matter of human interest also, and indeed important in that case, that the fugitive actually opposed the advance of the present Governor-General of Canton, Lung Cho Kong, with armed forces when he was approaching the city in order to suppress the revolution. The fugitive opposed the advance of the man who was now asking for his surrender.

Mr. Potter went on to say that when the revolution failed Chan Kwing Ming fled, and one of the last to flee was the fugitive, and on the 7th August he came to Hongkong. Then he went to Shanghai and from there to Japan to join Sun Yat Sen in that country. Early in 1914 it was decided by Sun Yat Sen and his advisors to start another revolution and the fugitive arrived in Hongkong in March 1914 for that purpose. He received a commission from Sun Yat Sen as Commander-in-Chief of Wei-chau. In November he was at the village of San-to-chuk where a murder was supposed to have taken place. He was there as a Commander-in-Chief, and not, as the Crown witnesses alleged, in the guise of a highway robber breaking into shops.

The Chief Justice: Instead of being a robber he was a highly distinguished military official? Counsel said that he thought that he could satisfy the Court that the fugitive was not a robber but a man of the highest importance in the revolutionary government. He was a man of the greatest importance politically, as their Lordships would see by the documents which the Chinese Government produced; documents which were in the form of gazettes in which they would not find a reference to the murder of a cook in an oil-shop but they would find mentioned several times of “Arrest the rebel Hung Sui Lung.” The Government went so far as to offer a reward of \$10,000 for his arrest.

Referring to the judgment of the Magistrate, Mr. Potter said that in effect it meant, “I do not believe him guilty but somebody else might,” and asked: “What was a *prima facie* case?” Mr. Justice Gompertz: Something on which the jury might reasonably convict. The Chief Justice said he rather wanted to hear Mr. Potter “rub it in” about the Magistrate's judgment. With all due deference to the Magistrate he thought that it was wholly unnecessary to go into the reasons for finding a *prima facie* case. He had gone out of his way to express vigorous and possible doubts. Mr. Potter pointed out that the Magistrate's Ordinance required that the Magistrate must in his opinion find there was a *prima facie* case. That was where the Magistrate went wrong. “I do not find the man guilty, I do not find a presumption of guilt, but some other being might.” That was an entirely wrong exercise of the Magistrate's function.

The Chief Justice: Supposing—that that the Magistrate had committed without giving his opinion, the Full Court would have no power? Mr. Potter said that was what the Magistrate did do at first, and on application he gave his views for committing. Under the Magistrate's Ordinance it would not do for him to say: “Well, I'll leave it for someone else to form an opinion,” which was exactly what he had done in that case. If that was the duty of the Magistrate he was a mere puppet and nothing more; and they knew that was not his position, because they knew he was an official officer.

The Chief Justice remarked that the man had been convicted on evidence which he (the Magistrate) did not believe.

The hearing was adjourned.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

HONGKONG, British str., from Canton.
INVERIC, British str., 3,113, A. Wallace,
15th November—Manila 12th Novem-
ber, General.—Bank Line, Ltd.
KASHIMA MARU, Japanese str., 6,201, G.
Tabusa, 10th November—Singapore
10th November, General.—Nippon
Yusen Kaisha.
LIANGCHOW, British str., from Canton.
PHILANANG, British str., 1,022, F. R.
Nicol, 10th November—Bangkok 6th
November, Chinese.
TAIWAN MARU, Japanese str., 1,145, H.
Sakai, 15th November—Hoihow 13th
November, Wood.—Dodwell & Co.
TJUDAS, Dutch str., 3,188, E. H. Kroes,
15th November—Amoy 14th Novem-
ber, General.—Java-China-Japan
Lijn.
VULCANUS, Dutch str., 707, J. V. Kregten,
15th November—Palembang 1st
November, Bulk Oil.—Asiatie Petro-
leum Co.
YUSANG, British str., 1,122, Campbell,
16th November—Wuhu 14th Novem-
ber, Rice.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CLEARANCES

IN THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE
November 16th.
HCE, French str., for Kwangchowwan.
KAIHONG, British str., for Hoihow.
LIANGCHOW, British str., for Shanghai.
NANYO MARU, Jap. str., for Wakamatsu.
TAIHEI MARU, Jap. str., for Dairen.
TEAN, British str., for Manila.
TELEMACHUS, British str., for Saigon.

DEPARTURES

ASAI MARU, Jap. str., for Canton.
CHANGSHA, British str., for Australia.
HALDIS, British str., for Hongkong.
HAIMEN, British str., for Swatow.
HAIKAI MARU, Jap. str., for Manila.
HAWAI MARU, Jap. str., for Shanghai.
HONGKONG, British str., for Shanghai.
HONGKONG, British str., for Canton.
KAWACHI MARU, Jap. str., for Singapore.
PAOTING, British str., for Canton.
TAKSANG, British str., for Haiphong.
VULCANUS, Dutch str., for Canton.

PASSENGERS.

Per *Kashima Maru*, from London, etc.,
for Hongkong, Miss D. Paton, Rev. A.
G. Gamble, Miss E. Johnson, Mrs. L.
M. Clark, Miss H. B. Dykes, Miss J.
Ewing, Miss W. T. Heywork, Miss D. S.
Yisk, Miss L. G. Thacker, Mr. J. Wil-
ham, Mrs. M. Fleming, Miss J. M.
Fleming, Miss E. Fleming, Mr. F. E.
Glazebrook, Mr. and Mrs. I. E. Claxton,
Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Price, Mr. R. J.
Birbeck, Mrs. M. Wood, Mr. L. R. Need-
ham, Mrs. M. Riddell, and 2 children,
Mr. W. A. Crombie, Mr. and Mrs. A. K.
Kennedy, Miss Kennedy, Mrs. A. K.
Morley, Mrs. A. S. Macdonald, and
2 children, Mrs. C. Murrill and child,
Miss E. M. Waters, Miss H. Taylor, Mrs.
A. Smith, Mr. Wm. Tillery, Dr. E. L.
de Souza.

DEPARTED.

Per *Haitchi Maru*, for Melbourne, etc.,
Mr. and Mrs. A. Kennedy, Miss Ken-
nedy, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, child and
nurse, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Price and
children, Mr. and Mrs. Cantor, Mrs.
Leach and child, Mrs. Stranix and
children, Mrs. Asuka and child, Mrs.
Velasco, Master Velasco, Mrs. Espina,
Miss Espina, Mr. and Mrs. Sampson,
Mrs. Elisa Comhart, Mrs. Chorn Com-
hart, Mrs. D. Christie, Mrs. E. V.
Hodges, Miss R. Bonito, Miss Summers,
Miss Mary Clarke, Messrs. J. G. Alkman,
Dunkin, Cary, Bell, Cook, H. L. Conder,
J. E. Edwards, W. B. Walker, H. G.
Names, Hutton, Mrs. Grove, Williams,
C. D. Fisher, Coyle, W. F. Walker, W.
L. Parsons, Parker, Chas. Nicol, Jose
Velasco, Williamson, and F. E. Claze-
brook.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The str. *Taiyuan* left Sydney for Hong-
kong, via usual Australian and Philip-
pine ports, on 10th instant, and may be
expected to arrive on or about December
6th.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Steamship
"INVERIC,"
Captain A. Wallace, 4,789 tons, will be
despatched as above on SATURDAY,
20th November.
For Freight and further particulars, apply to
THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
Managing Agents,
Hongkong, 22nd September, 1915. [1009]

FOR VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE

THE Steamship
"KOAN MARU,"
About end of November.
For Freight and particulars apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 16th November, 1915. [1200]

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship
"INVERCLYDE,"
About 1st December.
For Freight and further particulars, please
apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 28th October, 1915. [1119]

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "1," nearest Hongkong "2," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "3," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "4," together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's.

2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier.

3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard.

4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	DEPTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NELLORE	Brit. str.	—	A. M. King	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 19th inst., at 3 P.M.
LONDON & GLASGOW	CITY OF BOMBAY	Brit. str.	—	A. B. Garwood, R.N.R.	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 24th inst.
LONDON & SINGAPORE VIA PENANG, COLOMBO, MARSHALLS, LONDON & SINGAPORE	NAGOYA	Brit. str.	—	H. Fraser	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 24th inst.
LONDON & SINGAPORE VIA PENANG, COLOMBO, MARSHALLS, LONDON & SINGAPORE	HIRANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Hori	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at Noon.
MARSHALLS VIA PORTS	VILLE DE LA CROIX	Frenc. str.	—	Noma	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 24th inst., at 5 P.M.
VICTORIA & TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	CHICAGO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Manfield	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 30th inst., at 3 P.M.
VICTORIA B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KIELUNG, &c.	AKI MARU	Jap. str.	—	Manfield	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 30th inst., at Noon.
VANCOUVER & SEATTLE	KOAN MARU	Brit. str.	—	Manfield	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	About End of Nov.
BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL	INVERCLYDE	Brit. str.	—	Manfield	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About 1st Dec.
SAN FRANCISCO	INVERIC	Brit. str.	—	Manfield	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 20th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN, &c.	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Manfield	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 10.50 A.M.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	TENYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Manfield	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 30th inst., at Noon.
MEXICAN, PERUVIAN & CHILE PORTS VIA JAPAN	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Manfield	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 28th inst., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TAIYUAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	Manfield	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 11th Dec., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TANGO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Manfield	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th Dec., at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Manfield	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 13th Dec., at 10 A.M.
KOBE & MOJI	YATSHING	Brit. str.	—	Manfield	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 21st inst., at D'light.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	KUICHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	Manfield	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KASHIMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Manfield	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 9 A.M.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	CHOWANG	Brit. str.	—	Manfield	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-morrow, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	SHINKANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	Manfield	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 21st inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	YUSANG	Jap. str.	—	Manfield	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 21st inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	LUCHOW	Jap. str.	1 m.	Manfield	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 21st inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KASHIMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Manfield	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	About 23rd inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NANKIN	Brit. str.	—	Manfield	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 25th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KWANGHANG	Brit. str.	—	Manfield	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About 4th Dec.
SHANGHAI	KASHIMIR	Brit. str.	—	Manfield	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 25th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	TIENTSIN	Dut. str.	—	Manfield	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINES	About 13th Dec.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	ATROUS	Frenc. str.	—	Manfield	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 25th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KAIJO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Manfield	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 24th inst., at 8 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SOSUO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Manfield	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 19th inst., at 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	GAICHING	Brit. str.	2 h.	Manfield	DOUGLAS LATHRAIT & Co.	On 23rd inst., at 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	HATTAN	Brit. str.	2 h.	Manfield	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 20th inst., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	LOONGHANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	Manfield	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 23rd inst., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TAMING	Brit. str.	—	Manfield	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 30th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KUICHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	Manfield	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	Today.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KIRIN MARU	Jap. str.	—	Manfield	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	FOOSHING	Brit. str.	—	Manfield	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KUTSANG	Brit. str.	—	Manfield	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 23rd inst., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SUIKANG	Brit. str.	—	Manfield	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 27th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SANTUKI MARU	Jap. str.	—	Manfield	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 27th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YIBODAS	Dut. str.	—	Manfield	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINES	On 9th Jan.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	ABAKAN	Dut. str.	—	Manfield	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINES	On 26th Jan.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SALAN	Brit. str.	—	Manfield	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINES	On 19th inst., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KIKUO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Manfield	THE BANK LINE, LTD.	On 26th inst., at 8 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	LOHSANG	Jap. str.	—	Manfield	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 27th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	MAUSANG	Brit. str.	—	Manfield	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 27th inst., at Noon.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR SINGAPORE & SAURABAYA..... "FOOSHING" ... Wed., 17th Nov., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI..... "LAISANG" ... Thursday, 18th Nov., Noon.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW..... "CHOUKANG" ... Thursday, 18th Nov., 9 A.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA..... "KUTSANG" ... Thursday, 18th Nov., 3 P.M.
MANILA..... "LOONGSANG" ... Saturday, 20th Nov., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI..... "YATSHING" ... Tuesday, 23rd Nov., D'light.
MOJI & KOBE..... "SUIKANG" ... Tuesday, 23rd Nov., 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA..... "KUTSANG" ... Tuesday, 23rd Nov., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI..... "LOONGSANG" ... Sunday, 25th Nov., 8 A.M.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG..... "LOONGSANG" ... Sunday, 25th Nov., 8 A.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.
The steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG," "LAISANG," and "FOOSHING" leave about every 3 weeks, generally call at Shanghai en route for Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied, 23 days. This service is supplemented by the "YATSHING," "KUTSANG," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when sufficient inducement is offering), Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied, 19 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
*Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

*Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Wailung.

*Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Labad, Davao, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

Telephone No. 215.

For Freight or passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1915, GENERAL MANAGERS [8]

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA,

DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

FROM HONGKONG 4th December.

PROPOSED SAILINGS: Connecting with "SURA" FROM COLON 18th December.

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

21

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING.

S.S. "SALAMIS" ... From Hongkong, 25th Jan., 1916.

FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS.

FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For Rates of Freight and passage apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

MANAGING AGENTS.

21

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer Sails.

LONDON & GLASGOW... "CITY OF BOMBAY" ... On 24th Nov.

LONDON & HULL... "KIOTO" ... On 18th Dec.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

OR TO REISS & Co., CANTON.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1915. GENERAL AGENTS. 1163

THOS. COOK & SON.

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

BANKERS, &c.

Head Office for the Far East—16, DER VOGEL ROAD, HONGKONG.

SHANGHAI, 23, FOOCHOW ROAD, YOKOHAMA, 32, WATSE STREET.

MANILA—MANILA HOTEL.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

FOREIGN MONIES Exchange.

Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free on application.

CHIEF OFFICE—LUDGATE CHURCH, LONDON, E.C.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1914. [1085]

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, OCEAN, AUSTRALIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"NELLORE"

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

